Spurt in Terrorist Activities in Jammu and Kashmir

*389. SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sudden spurt in terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir, especially after the recent Lok Sabha elections in the State;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) the number of terrorists/civilians/ security personnel killed in the State after the recent Lok Sabha elections; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) and (b) The number of incidents of terrorist violence during the months of June to 15th August, 1996 i.e. after the Lok Sabha Elections have declined as compared to the previous months. However, there has been a comparative increase in the number of civilian casualities during this period. This reflects frustration among the militants and their mentors across the border which has manifested itself in desperate efforts to terrorise the people through sneak attacks against soft targets.

(c) 294 Terrorists, 373 Civilians and 34 Security Force personnel were killed in incidents related to terrorist violence in the State after the Lok Sabha elections (from 1.6.96 to 15.8.96).

(d) Various steps have been taken to contain the activities of the militants which include intensified vigilance on the Border/LOC, stepping up of operations to flush out the militants, gearing up of intelligence agencies and estabishment of pickets and patrolling in vulnerable and sensitive locations, etc.

Recovery of Rent Arrears for Government Accommodation

*390 DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an amount worth crores of rupees is outstanding as rent arrears (Licence Fee) against occupants of Government accommodation in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof, category-wise?

(c) whether any timely and proper action was taken by the officials to recover such arrears;

(d) if not, the action taken against the officials responsible therefor; and

(e) the action taken to recover these arrears in a time-bound framework and the steps taken to avoid this in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 12.78 crores is outstanding on this account as on 30.6.96.

(b):

Type 'A'	Rs. 97.6 Lakhs
Type 'B'	Rs. 102.6 Lakhs
Type 'C'	Rs. 342.4 Lakhs
Type 'D'	Rs. 252.6 Lakhs
Type 'E&S'	Rs. 453.5 Lakhs
Hostel	Rs. 29.3 Lakhs

(c) to (e) Licence fees at damages rates as applicable from time to time are chargeable once the allottee ceases to be eligible for government accommodation. Demand Notices are issued regarding outstanding dues against the ex-allottees and in case dues are not paid, proceedings for recovery are initiated under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. The Estate Officer after following the due process of law passes the certificate for recovery which is executed by the concerned District Collector/Revenue Officer as arrears of licence fee are treated at par with land revenue.

Since the action for recovery of government dues, as explained above, has to be conducted within the parameters prescribed under the Act, no time bound framework for action can be prescribed. However all efforts are made to obtain the necessary recovery orders from the Estate Officer under the Act expeditiously.

MPLADS Guidelines on Implementation of Electronic Projects

*391. SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a publication relating to MPLADS, knows as "Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme Guidelines" on implementation of electronics projects; and

(b) if so, what type of institution fall funder the meaning of the words "As deemed fit by the MPs, the project may also be implemented at the appropriate places like Public Educational Institutions/Public aided or funded institutions, schools, colleges and at a centralised facility like Science Museum etc. wherein students in general could be given exposure/training on computers, as found in para 3 of page 4 of the above mentioned publication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Guidelines mentioned above are subject to the overall policy guidelines on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) issued by the Department of Programme Implementation. Para 3 of page No. 4 of the guidelines on Electronics Projects is in the context of the "Computer in Education Project Computer in Every High School". In order to avoid any confusion in regard to the places of implementation of the project, a clarifiction has already been issued on 26.2.1996 to all Collectors that the project be implemented only in Government and Government-aided schools/institutions and the clarification overrides the contents of para 3 of page No. 4 of the publication referred to in part (a) of the question.

Cost of Producing Electricity through Wind Power

*392 SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the average cost of producing 1 MW of electricity through wind power in India;

(b) whether any State-wise survey has been conducted on the average cost of production of electricity through wind power;

(c) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh has good potential to establish wind energy farms; and

(d) if so, the reasons for neglecting Andhra Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) and (b) The overall capital cost of wind power projects ranges from Rs. 4.00-4.50 crores per MW. On an average, the cost of electricity generation from wind ranges between Rs. 2.00-2.50 per KWh. The cost varies from State to State, and depends upon the wind resource available at a specific site, and the incentives available in each State.

(c) and (d) Andhra Pradesh is considered as one of the States which have good potential to tap wind energy for power generation. A wind power capacity of 48 MW has already been set up in the State, mostly by the private sector.